CHAPTER VI
MIGRATION

6.1 Introduction
6.2 Reasons for immigration
6.3 Duration of stay in slums
6.4 Types of Migration
6.5 Occupational mobility
6.6 Change in the income
6.7 Characteristic of Migration of slum dwellers of HUBLI-DHARWAD
CHAPTER - 6

MIGRATION

6.1 INTRODUCTION:

Migration according to Indian Census (1991). If a person is born at a place other than the place of employment, he will figure as a migrant in the census returns. Where United Nations multilingual Demographic Dictionary (1958) defines migration as follows:

'Migration is a form of spatial mobility of population between one geographical unit and another, involving change of residence.

Migration is as old an activity as civilization itself. In the 12th century a majority of students at Bolgau University in Italy were foreigners. In the 19th century there was a movement of men from the over-populated countries to the under-populated countries (Brinley Thomas). From 1623-1913 people went to newer countries from Europe. Many people went to U.S. because the wages for labour were high and agriculture goods were cheap. During the period 1846 to 1932 many people migrated from British India to Africa and oceania. 1957 to 1967 the brain exodus from Europe to U.S. increased six-fold and this seriously alarmed the west European countries.
There are two types of migrations. International and Internal migration. International migration is migration from one political boundary to another political boundary. It depends on the laws regarding migration of the two countries. Internal migration is migration from one place to another within the same country. Internal migration may be divided into the following four types:

I) Migration from the village to city.
II) Migration from village to another village.
III) Migration from one city to another city.
IV) Migration from the city to village.

According to Kingsley Davis internal migration is more important than international migration from the point of view of demography. However, the causes of internal migration are not essentially different from those of international migration. Non-economic factors play a more important role in internal migration. The movement generally is from the agricultural sector to the non-agricultural sector. When agriculture sector develops, lesser number of workers is required for carrying out agricultural work. Thus, landless labours move to the non-agriculture sector. With Industrialisation the movement has always been from the rural to the industrial areas. The movement of rural people to an urban centre is not a new phenomenon. One of the possible means of urban growth is the movement of people from rural to urban areas. Large scale migration of
unskilled and semiskilled workers to cities results in the development of slums (Rao 1974). This category of migrants, having little resources to pay for the urban facilities such as housing, sewage drainage, water and electricity tends to squat on public land of pavements which results in the formation of slums. Sociologists, and Anthropologists have shown considerable interest in the problems of slums which mainly consist of migrants (Desai and Pillai 1970 Lynch 1974 Wiehe 1975, Rao 1977).

6.2 REASONS FOR IMMIGRATION:

Migrations are often caused by a set of factors which may be primarily economic i.e. search for livelihood, better economic opportunities, jobs and better living conditions. But non-economic factors such as marriages, social insecurity political disturbances and inter-ethnic conflicts also drives people away from their homes. When migration is caused by the attraction of a city or a town, it may be interpreted as pull factor. But people also migrate due to 'Push' such as unemployment, hunger and starvation. When they do not find means of livelihood in their villages they are 'pushed' out to the nearby or distant towns. Therefore migration depends upon the interaction of pull and push factors of the regions but in the case of Asian migration it is certain that rural migrants are pushed rather than 'pulled' into urban areas.
Table 6.1

HUBLI DHARWAD CITY : IMMIGRATION PATTERN - 1971

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Migration Types</th>
<th>Total Migrants</th>
<th>Illiterates</th>
<th>Literates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outside the Taluk</td>
<td>31955</td>
<td>31170</td>
<td>63125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(50.14)</td>
<td>(49.86)</td>
<td>(100)</td>
<td>(28.86)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outside the District</td>
<td>32385</td>
<td>27845</td>
<td>60230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(53.73)</td>
<td>(46.76)</td>
<td>(100)</td>
<td>(35.18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outside the State</td>
<td>11995</td>
<td>10070</td>
<td>22065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(54.36)</td>
<td>(45.63)</td>
<td>(100)</td>
<td>(9.96)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>76335</td>
<td>69685</td>
<td>146020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(52.26)</td>
<td>(47.73)</td>
<td>(100)</td>
<td>(30.23)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Figures in brackets indicate percentage)

Source: Census of India 1971 Migration Tables.
The factors influencing the decision to migrate are different in developed countries from those in developed countries. In developed countries, social, cultural, and psychological factors play a significant role, while in the developing countries it is always acute poverty and lack of economic support in the homeland which compel depressed classes to migrate. These people are less educated and are rather unskilled than the urban people. Their decision to migrate is mainly to look for better living but it proves to be jumping from the frying pan into the fire (Report of US Presidents National Advisory Commission On Poverty 1967:11). It is certainly true in the case of slum-dweller of Hubli-Dharwad city. Dhekney (1959) in his study of Hubli refers to the following causes of migration: securing employment, better prospects, better employment or better business, city ward migration motivated by such factors as famine inadequacy land, loss of land and low income etc. (Hubli-Dharwad twin city has been developing industrially and commercially at a very fast rate during the last 10 years. So in order to expand corporation limit, vast agricultural land was converted into non-agricultural land by which many farmers lost their land. Naturally they have to change their occupation from the agriculture to the non-agricultural. The formation of industrial township between Hubli-Dharwad (i.e. Rayapur township) has increased the value of land. So it has caused the land owners adjacent to the vicinity of this stretch of
land between cities to convert their agricultural land to residential plots with hope of deriving monetary benefits. So many farmers sold their land and migrated to the city. About 250 hectares of agricultural land in Dharwad and 1320 hectares of agricultural land in Hubli were converted into non-agriculture land for the construction of parks, childrens zoos and playgrounds. Many farmers in 45 revenue villages lost their land. Moreover the amount of rainfall has decreased from 1000mm to 642mm since 1990. Besides the growth of population is high in the rural areas. Lack of basic facilities such as educational, medical, water etc is found in the rural areas. These factors pushed rural people to the nearby town i.e. Hubli-Dharwad. Due to this large scale migration the population of Hubli-Dharwad has increased at the rate of 22.86 per cent per annum between 1981-1991. Push factors of the origin and pull factors of the destination work simultaneously and compel people to move. The better conditions of living and better prospects in the city motivate the villagers to migrate (Pal B.N. 1974). Disadvantages and advantages between the place of origin (Village) and destination (Urban) act as repulsive and attractive forces in migration (Wertzler J.O.1956).

Urban areas generally offer broader fields of employment opportunities and better prospects of life than rural areas. These attractions of urban centres generally coincide with rural distress and induce people to move. The attractive forces of city life motivate people of all ranks.
and categories skilled or unskilled, rich or poor, highly educated or illiterate. Sorokin and Zimmorman (1932) are of the same opinion that the city attracts both those with special talents and abilities and a great number of unambitious pleasure seeking never do wells of little ability. However Lakdawala 1963 states that it is very difficult to find out the initial motivating factor. He says a 'push' from the village for persons may be operative because there is a 'pull' from the town or vice versa. So the 'pull' factors of Hubli-Dharwad city are such that Hubli-Dharwad is the second largest urban center in Karnataka after Bangalore in terms of population and area, and it is the largest urban centre in North Karnataka region. The climate of the city is pleasant, moderately cool, and healthy throughout the year. These twin cities are well connected with roads and railways, Dharwad is famous for education and Hubli on the other hand is known for commercial and industrial activities. So Hubli, Dharwad has been developing at a very fast rate during the last 10 years. The formation of industrial townships, the construction of wholesale market buildings like APMC, construction of KSRTC Regional workshop, civil aerodrome construction have increased job opportunities both for skilled and unskilled persons. There is an increase in supporting activities such as transport, trades and communication. Similarly there is an increase of job opportunities in construction works. So these activities
### Table 6.2
**Distribution of Migrants by Reasons for Migration of Different Slum Categories in MDMC - 1994**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slum Categories</th>
<th>Reasons for Migration</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For Livelihood</td>
<td>For Employment in public sector</td>
<td>For higher Income</td>
<td>Other reasons (social)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Migrants</td>
<td>Migrants</td>
<td>Migrants</td>
<td>Migrants</td>
<td>Migrants</td>
<td>Migrants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>2485</td>
<td>452</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>3222</td>
<td>(77.12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>1791</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>2507</td>
<td>(71.43)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>1266</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>2181</td>
<td>(58.04)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>845</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>1381</td>
<td>(61.18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6387</td>
<td>1714</td>
<td>792</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>9291</td>
<td>(68.74)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figures given in the brackets indicate percentage.

Source: Sample survey 20 percent.
acted as pull factors and attracted the people from the surrounding areas. Migrants have come to Hubli-Dharwad for more than one reason. The reasons given by the respondents are classified into four categories: those are for livelihood, for employment in public or private sector, for higher income and other social reasons. The data are presented in Table 6.2. It is clear from the table that majority of the slum dwellers have come to Hubli-Dharwad city just for livelihood. Those who had no work to do and no employment opportunities to earn their livelihood when survival become difficult in their native villages came to Hubli-Dharwad in search of a livelihood. About 66.74 per cent (6387/9291) of the self migrants belong to this category (Refer Fig 6.1) either agricultural labourers or small farmers at their native places. A majority of the households belong to the intermediate castes such as Kumber, Kammar, Uppar, Simpigar etc. The people belonging to lower and scheduled castes such as Madar, Waddar, Talwar and Holer are mainly engaged in their traditional occupations and as agricultural labourers. Respondent 1 told that he had very little land due to decrease in rainfall he found it difficult to live on it, so he rented it out to a farmer at rupees 500 per year and came to Hubli in search of livelihood.

Those who are agricultural labourers and part-time employees in villages wanted to have full employment in
FIG. 6.1

MIGRANTS BY REASONS FOR MIGRATION IN SLUMS
HUBLI-DHARWAD CITY
1994

INDEX

FOR HIGHER INCOME
FOR EMPLOYMENT
FOR LIVELIHOOD
OTHER REASONS (SOCIAL)
Migration is inspired by the expected differences rather than actual earnings between the two places (Old place out migration and new place of immigration). The migrant wants to maximize his expected gains from migration. Expected gains are measured by the differences in real income between the old place and the new place (Raju BRK 1987).

It is found that some migrants were employed in their native places but came to the city to get better jobs and earn higher income. Most of such migrants came from neighbouring taluk places such as Savanur, Mundgod, Saundatti and Shirhatti. Out of 9291 migrants, 792 migrants belong to this category. They account for 8.52 per cent of the total. (Refer Fig 6.1). Respondent 3 told that he had diploma in Automobile engineering and he was a mechanic at Mundgod but he could not meet all his needs from his income.

So he came to Hubli in order to get a better job and to
Family quarrels and social conflicts are common in rural areas. Such social conditions are not favourable for living. On the other hand in cities, Social evils affecting personal freedom are comparatively less. Therefore people are attracted towards cities. Among the migrants as many as 398 persons came to the city due to adverse family and social situation at their native place. The family gets disorganised through death, divorcee or because of quarrels over property rights and responsibilities. This category accounts for 4.28 per cent of the total migrants. Respondent 4 said that serious quarrels arose in his joint family in the village due to the daughter in law. Finally all the landed property had to be divided. But even this did not end further quarrels and during the partition of the land more quarrels arose due to jealousy. So the respondent's natal family sold the landed property and migrated to Hubli to live a better life.

The family and particularly the head of the household was also the reason for respondent 5, for leaving his home. His father used to spend extravagantly for festivals, friends and relatives. Soon the property was taken away by the money-lender and his father died left penniless. Respondent 5 and his mother decided migrate to
Hubli to earn livelihood along with two sons and one daughter, rather than become landless labourer in the village. Now her two sons are working. One is in the railways and another one in the wholesale market.

6.3 DURATION OF STAY IN SLUMS:

Duration of residence is an important factor in the process of migration. Longer the duration of stay, greater the urban adjustment and urban impact on the migrant (Rao, Rani, Murthy 1977). Temporal dimensions should be studied for a proper understanding of the phenomenon. It is an accepted fact that variation in the length of urban residence is generally associated with significant difference in socio-economic status and the real distribution of the migrants. Essentially, the migrant would compare the area of destination with that of the area of origin in terms of availability of land at cheap rates coupled with hopes of high returns and better social and cultural facilities on the other. Adjustment at the point of destination is thus a function of the interaction and interplay of socio-economic factors. The first few years of their urban experience always decide whether they would stay in that city or return to their native place or migrate to other cities. They always decide by comparing the attractions of their homeland with the attractions of the destinations. Since the length of urban experience is a
important dimension in migrational study, the data for the length of stay of slum dwellers in the slums were collected and are presented in Table 6.3

Harvey and Brand (1974) have used a certain terminology for the migrants of Accra in their study on migration. They have partitioned total migrants under four categories.

1. Neophytes - (less than one year residence)
2. Transistional - (1 to 5 years)
3. Long term - (6 to 19 years)
4. Permanent - (20 years more)

This classifications has been adopted for the migrants (slum-dwellers) of Hubli-Dharwad with slight modification. Thus the migration categories for slum dwellers of Hubli-Dharwad are as follows:

1. Neophytes-less than one year stay in a particular slum.
2. Pre transistional- 1 to 4 years of stay in a particular slum.
3. Transistional - 5 to 9 years of stay in a particular slum.
4. Long term- 10 to 19 years of stay in a particular slum.
5. Permanent - 20 years and more years of stay in a particular slum.

The longer the age of the slum, higher will be the
TABLE 6.3
DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS BY DURATION OF STAY IN SLUM OF DIFFERENT SLUM CATEGORIES IN EDMC - 1994

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slum</th>
<th>Duration of Stay in Slums in Years</th>
<th>Neophytes</th>
<th>Pretransitional Migrants</th>
<th>Transitional Migrants</th>
<th>Long term Permanent Migrants</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Less than 1 year</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>701</td>
<td>822</td>
<td>940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 - 4 years</td>
<td>(7.23)</td>
<td>(16.32)</td>
<td>(21.75)</td>
<td>(25.51)</td>
<td>(29.17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>5 - 9 years</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>703</td>
<td>909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 - 19 years</td>
<td>(4.26)</td>
<td>(11.68)</td>
<td>(19.74)</td>
<td>(28.04)</td>
<td>(36.25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>20 &amp; Ab</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>578</td>
<td>623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(10.04)</td>
<td>(16.23)</td>
<td>(16.66)</td>
<td>(26.50)</td>
<td>(28.56)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td></td>
<td>171</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(12.38)</td>
<td>(8.83)</td>
<td>(17.27)</td>
<td>(20.99)</td>
<td>(40.40)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>730</td>
<td>1295</td>
<td>1843</td>
<td>2393</td>
<td>3030</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figures given in the brackets indicate percentage.

Source: Sample survey 20 percent.
number of slum dwellers. Table 6.3 shows the distribution of slum dwellers by their duration of stay in the slums of Hubli-Dharwad city. The number of a slum migrants increase from 7.85 per cent from Neophytes (less than one year) to 32.61 per cent of permanent migrants (more than 20 years of stay) to the total migrants. It is clear from the table 6.3 that 7.85 per cent of the total migrants are staying in the slum area for one year from the date of their migration. (Refer Fig 6.2). Generally every slum-dweller is responsible for bringing one or two persons or families. It has also been observed that in many cases migrants come to the city not on their own, but on encouragement from their kin and friends who have already settled in these slums. Ethnic community relationship is built up economic and social interests. So they come and stay for a few days with friends or relatives, till they get a rented hut. They are in a dilemma they have to stay in the same area or go back to their original place or migrate to some other city. Migrants will compare the area of destination with that of origin.

About 13.39 per cent of the total migrants came to the city about 4 years ago. (Vide Fig 6.2) They are classified as pre-transitional. They are also of the same situation as those of the first category i.e. either to stay in the same area or to migrate again, but they construct their hut on the land of their choice. They are conscious
MIGRANTS BY DURATION OF STAY IN SLUMS - 1994

HUBLI-DHARWAD CITY

SLUM CATEGORIES

SLAY IN YEARS

MIGRANTS

PRETRANSITIONAL

LONG-TERM TRANSITIONAL

PERMANENT

NEOPHYES

TOTAL
of their unauthorised occupancy and therefore erect
temporary huts with three wall roofs, so that they can
abandon their huts at any time. So these migrants shift
from their rented hut to their own hut.

Migrants who came about 5-9 years ago are classified
as transitional. They account for 19.83 per cent of the
total migrants. These migrants got full employment in
unorganised sector. They have their own huts but on
unauthorised land hoping to get same land with full in the
future ownership.

There are 2393 households which came to the slum 10
to 19 years ago. They are long-term migrants. They account
for 25.75 per cent of the total (Refer Table 6.3). By this
time most of the migrants have constructed additional huts
given on rent. Now migrants occupy these huts on rent.
Each addition of such huts reduces available space in the
slums. Therefore the process of filling up of a slum area
is continuous.

The next category of migrants are permanent whose
duration of stay is more than 20 years. There are 3030
migrants which account for 32.61 per cent of the total
migrants. These migrants are fully settled with their kith
and kin. They are fully employed in unorganised sector.
6.4 TYPES OF MIGRATION:

Distance is a discouraging factor for migration. The greater the distance, the lesser would be the possibility of migration (Raju B.R.K. 1987, 43). Ravenstein formulated certain laws of migration as early as 1885. Two of his laws applicable to present study are: 1. The number of migrants to a place decreases as the distance increases and 2. the native of the towns are less migratory than those of the countryside.

The process of migration in case of slum-dwellers of Hubli-Dharwad city certainly proves these laws. As the distance increase between the place of origin and place of destination the number of migrants decreases. The maximum distance travelled by the migrants is 3000 kms. i.e. from outside the state, and the minimum distance is from one ward to another within the corporation boundary. Table 6.4 shows the distribution of migrants by the types of migration. It is clear from the table 6.4 that the number of migrants decreases from 56.02 per cent to 7.40 per cent of the total migrants.

There are 5205 migrants who account for 56.02 per cent of the total migrants, Who have come from different villages of Hubli-Dharwad Corporation area and villages
### TABLE 6.4

**DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS BY TYPES OF IN-MIGRATION OF DIFFERENT SLUM CATEGORIES IN HLMC - 1994**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slum Categories</th>
<th>Types of Migration</th>
<th>With in the Taluk Migrants</th>
<th>Outside the Taluk Migrants</th>
<th>Outside the District Migrants</th>
<th>Outside the State Migrants</th>
<th>Total Migrants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td></td>
<td>1690 (52.45)</td>
<td>754 (23.40)</td>
<td>394 (12.22)</td>
<td>384 (11.91)</td>
<td>3222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td></td>
<td>1454 (57.99)</td>
<td>633 (25.24)</td>
<td>341 (13.60)</td>
<td>79 (3.15)</td>
<td>2507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td></td>
<td>1266 (58.04)</td>
<td>525 (24.07)</td>
<td>300 (13.75)</td>
<td>90 (4.12)</td>
<td>2181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td></td>
<td>795 (57.56)</td>
<td>273 (19.76)</td>
<td>178 (12.88)</td>
<td>135 (9.77)</td>
<td>1381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>5205 (56.02)</td>
<td>2185 (23.51)</td>
<td>1213 (13.05)</td>
<td>688 (7.40)</td>
<td>9291</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figures given in the brackets indicate percentage.

*Source: Sample survey 20 percent.*
within the taluks. They are within the radius of 30km from the center of Hubli and Dharwad. However the majority of them are from within the city limit ward migration. Unchecked urban ward migration also causes a kind of imbalance in the composition of urban population vis-a-vis its resources (Rao & Murthy 1974.). In the slack agricultural season a large number of poor villagers move out of their villages to seek casual employment in the construction of roads, railways and other Public works. As mentioned earlier, in order to extend Corporation limits and for the formation of Industrial township, extensive agricultural land was acquired by the authorities, during that time large scale migration took place towards Hubli-Dharwad city.

23.51 per cent of the migrants came from other taluks of Dharwad District. It is found that they come from villages. Rural Urban migration makes a very crucial contribution to the process of urbanization (Zachariah,1962), Chandraskehar (1964) Vaidyanathan (1969). It is found that these migrants already had employment in their places but to get better employment they came to the city.

The study of migration Experience of Urban slum Dwellers of Visakhapatnam conducted by Rao, Rani & Murthy (1977) shows that a consistent trend of inverse relationship
HUBLI-DHARWAD CITY
MIGRANTS BY TYPES OF IMMIGRATION IN SLUMS
1994

SLUM CATEGORIES:

I

II

III

IV

NO. OF MIGRANTS

INDEX
FED
WITH IN THE TALUKA
OUT SIDE THE TALUKA
OUT SIDE THE DISTRICT
OUT SIDE THE STATE

Fig. 6.3
between distance and the number of migrants. Similarly in case of Hubli-Dharwad city as distances increases the number of migrants decreases. There are 1213 migrants who came from outside the district i.e. from Belgaum, Bijapur, Bidar and Karwar. They account for 13.05 per cent of the total migrants. These slums dwellers have come to earn more income. There are 688 migrants who came from outside the state of Karnataka. They account for 7.40 per cent of the total migrants (Refer Table 6.4). In this respect Gandhiwada, Kanyanagar slums in Hubli and Chapparband colony in Dharwad are exceptional where a majority (more than 50%) of the migrants came from Andra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Punjab respectively. It is found that social reasons are the causes for their migration such as quarrel, running away, no near ones in native place etc. The slum dwellers of Chapparband colony came from Punjab and they told that earlier, they were migratory in nature. So while migrating they liked the place i.e. Dharwad so they have come and settled here.

6.5 OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY:

It is always stressed that the process of migration in general and from rural to urban in particular leads to occupational mobility. Theodore Caplow states that migration is strictly speaking, a change of residence and need not necessarily involve any change of occupation, but
it is closely associated with occupational shifts of one kind or another. Some of the authors argue that occupational mobility in rural areas has been greatly influenced by urbanization. The more the village community is affected by urbanization the greater is the occupational diversification and migration from rural to urban areas. The immigration to urban areas without proper employment invariably results in the creation of slums. Rural migrants not only fill the existing slums but also create new slums. Slum formation usually depends on the rate of immigration as well as on the rate of their integration and absorption in the main streams of the society (Stokes 1962). It has however been observed during field work that large proportion of migrants are absorbed in different organised or unorganised jobs or on self employment. It is found that no slum dweller has returned to his original place. However the proportion of absorption is small in organised sector. It is found that some of the migrants continued their traditional occupations but there is a change in their income. It is clear from the table 6.5 that almost all the migrants were employed in one or other occupation after migration. Out of 9291 migrants, 7083 migrants had been engaged in agricultural sector before migration. It accounts for 76.23 per cent of the total (Refer Fig 6.4). Their proportion was reduced to 47.35 per cent after migration. At present there is no single individual in this category. As these migrants are unskilled they are engaged
**TABLE 6.5**

**OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY OF MIGRANT SLUM DWELLERS IN HDNC - 1994**

**PRESENT VS BEFORE MIGRATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OCCUPATIONAL SECTORS</th>
<th>Un-organised Sector</th>
<th>Self employment</th>
<th>Organised Sector</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Before Migration</td>
<td>After Migration</td>
<td>Before Migration</td>
<td>After Migration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>2752</td>
<td>1605</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>1047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(85.41%)</td>
<td>(49.81%)</td>
<td>(13.19%)</td>
<td>(32.49%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>1880</td>
<td>1296</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(74.99%)</td>
<td>(51.69%)</td>
<td>(18.98%)</td>
<td>(25.36%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>1476</td>
<td>914</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(67.67%)</td>
<td>(41.90%)</td>
<td>(22.69%)</td>
<td>(25.81%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>975</td>
<td>585</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(70.60%)</td>
<td>(42.36%)</td>
<td>(13.46%)</td>
<td>(14.55%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7083</td>
<td>4400</td>
<td>1582</td>
<td>2447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(76.23%)</td>
<td>(47.35%)</td>
<td>(17.02%)</td>
<td>(26.33%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figures in the bracket indicate percentage to the total.

Source: Sample survey 20 percent.
in unorganised sector such as construction, coolie and labour etc. Similarly the proportion of workers in organised sector has increased from 6.73 per cent to 26.30 per cent after migration (Refer Table 6.5 fig 6.4). This means that a good number of rural migrants have changed their occupation from primary to secondary. There is a significant change in self-employment. Those migrant who have not been absorbed in unorganised or organised sector, are changed in self-employment. It is clear from table 6.5 that before migration about 17.02 per cent of the migrants were engaged in self employment. After migration their proportion has increased to 26.33 per cent of the total. It is found that some of the migrants have continued their traditional occupations such as carpenter, basket-making, tiles-making and construction etc. But they are getting more wages than before. At the time of survey it is observed that many of the migrants were having agricultural land before migration. After migration there is not a single individual possessing land. For the question Are you satisfied with and adjusted to this job? a majority (60 per cent) of the respondents replied positively expressing their satisfaction but they do not appear to be satisfied with their housing conditions and basic amenities.

6.6 CHANGE IN THE INCOME:
Migration is inspired by the expected difference rather than actual earnings between the two places (old
TABLE 6.6
CHANGE IN THE INCOME PATTERN OF MIGRANT SLUM DWELLERS IN HDMC - 1994
PRESENT INCOME VS INCOME BEFORE MIGRATION
INCOME CATEGORIES (IN RUPEES)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slum Categories</th>
<th>Rs. ≤ 601</th>
<th>601 - 900</th>
<th>901 - 1800</th>
<th>1800 &amp; Ab</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Before</td>
<td>After</td>
<td>Before</td>
<td>After</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>2110</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>807</td>
<td>877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(65.48)</td>
<td>(59.74)</td>
<td>(25.04)</td>
<td>(27.21)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>1846</td>
<td>1315</td>
<td>501</td>
<td>821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(73.63)</td>
<td>(52.45)</td>
<td>(19.90)</td>
<td>(32.74)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>1566</td>
<td>1275</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(71.80)</td>
<td>(58.45)</td>
<td>(18.34)</td>
<td>(27.51)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>1045</td>
<td>853</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(75.66)</td>
<td>(61.76)</td>
<td>(19.40)</td>
<td>(20.13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6567</td>
<td>5368</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>2576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(70.60)</td>
<td>(57.77)</td>
<td>(21.26)</td>
<td>(27.72)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figures in the bracket indicate percentage.

Source: Sample survey 20 percent.
FIG. 6.5

TOTAL DWELLERS — PRESENT INCOME VS INCOME BEFORE MIGRATION

SLUM DWELLERS — Present income vs income before migration.

INCOME CATEGORIES

I. HIGH

II. MEDIUM

III. LOW

IV. VERY LOW

INCOME IN RUPEES

>1800 = HIGH

901-1800 = MEDIUM

601 - 900 = LOW

< 600 = VERY LOW

MIGRANTS
place of migration and new place of migration). Maximize his expected gains from migration. Expected gains are measured by the difference in real income between the old place and the new place (Raj BRK 1987). It is found that some of the migrants were employed in their original places. But they have migrated to earn more income. It is evident from Table 6.6 that roughly 71 per cent of the total migrants belonged to the lowest income group before migration. Their proportion was reduced to 58 per cent after migration (Fig. 6.5). This means that a fair number of rural migrants have improved their income after migration. Similarly taking income group of rupees 601 to 900, 21.26 per cent belonged to this level of income before migration. Their number has increased to 28 per cent after migration. There is a significant change of the migrants in the highest income group that is more than rupees 1800. Before migration hardly 0.17 per cent of the migrants belonged to the more than 1800 rupees income group. Their proportion increased to 3.59 per cent after migration (Refer Table 6.6 and Fig 6.5). This comparison, therefore, shows a consistent pattern of improvement in their income consequent upon migration. But increase in income need not necessarily means overall economic development. This overall position can be assessed by taking into account the other variables such as expenditure, assets and indebtedness.

Apart from the broad characteristics of migrants
mentioned above, field studies also reveal peculiarities associated with slums of different categories. A detailed discussion of slums of each category, therefore, becomes necessary.

CATEGORY I:

The vast majority (93%) of the slum dwellers of slums of category I are migrants. However one-fourth of the migrants have come to slums at different times, like 50 years ago, 75 year ago and a hundred years ago etc. Migration is the key process by which people belonging to certain socioeconomic backgrounds move to cities and find their way into slums (Rao K.R & Rao MSA, 1984, 44). Table 6.2 reveals that out of 3455 persons, 3222 are migrants. It accounts for 93.25 percent of the total. The reasons for migration for slum-dwellers of category I are complex in nature. Since migration is a selective one, the reasons vary from person to person. A wide range of reasons are given by slum-dwellers. It is clear from the Table 6.2 that majority (77%) of the migrants have come to the city just to find some means for their livelihood (Refer Fig 6.1). When people didn't find any means of livelihood, and survival became difficult in their villages, they came to Hubli-Dharwad in search of employment. At the time of field work, it was found that some of the migrants were having some occupation in their villages. But they migrated to the city
for higher income. Three per cent of the migrants belonging to this category and the remaining 5.8 per cent of the migrants came to the city for other reasons such as social conflicts, quarrels, family disputes etc. (Table 6.2 and Fig 6.1).

It is a common belief that longer the residence of a person at one place higher will be his socio-economic status. Migrants belonging to less than one year category are the lowest in number. Table 6.3 indicates that 7.23 per cent of the total migrants of category I slum are staying in the slum since one year. 16.32 per cent of migrants have resided for 1 to 4 years and they are classified as pre-transitional because these migrants have to decide to stay in the same place or to migrate to some other place. It is found these migrants have constructed temporary huts, so that any time they can leave the place, 21.75 per cent of these migrants have resided for 5-9 years, 25.51 per cent are long term migrants who occupied the land about 20 years ago. The remaining 29.17 per cent of the migrants are permanent migrants of more than 20 years of residence (Refer Fig 6.2).

Distance is another important factor in the migration. The greater the distance the lesser would be the possibility of migration. The migrants are going not only towards very big cities but also to medium-sized towns (Class I cities) (Tandon 1968). But the main difference is
that in big cities the migrants are mostly from rural and urban areas of distance states where as in class I cities migrants are from rural and urban areas of neighbouring places. In the cases of slums of Hubli-Dharwad it is true that half of the migrants in the slums of category I, have come from within the radius of 30 kilometers from the city; 23.40 per cent from village of other talkus like Saudatti, Bailhongal, Hirekerur, Haveri etc., 12.22 per cent from other districts of Karnataka state (Table 6.4 and fig 6.3). It is interesting to know that about 12 per cent of the total migrants of this category have come from neighbouring states of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. For instance half of the slum dwellers of Kanyanagar slum have come from Tamil Nadu. Similarly 52.47 per cent of the total slum dwellers of Gandhiwada slum have come from Andhra Pradesh. (Refer Appendix 13).

One of the important consequences of rural-urban migration is occupational mobility. Many of the migrants pursued their traditional occupation relating to agriculture or the caste occupation in their villages prior to coming to Hubli-Dharwad. When they migrated Hubli and Dharwad city, in a majority of cases changes occurred not only in the income levels but also in the nature of work of the migrants. Of course these changes may not be very significant in the case of migrants with little education and skills who are largely engaged in occupations which
require only manual labour. The occupational mobility of slum dwellers of category I indicates that 85 per cent of the total 3222 migrants occupation was land cultivation before migration; after migration they are engaged in manual labour like coolie, hamali, construction and other such occupation in unorganised sector. Similarly 13.19% of the migrants were self employed before migration. Their proportion has increased to 32.49 per cent after migration. There is significant improvement in the slum dwellers of category I in organised sector occupations like clerk, driver, mechanics, sweeper, attender, watchman etc. The proportion of workers in organised sector has increased from 1.3% to 17.69% after migration (Table 6.5 and Fig 6.4).

It is a common fact that the change in the occupation affects the income level. Table 6.6 indicates that majority of the slum dwellers (65%) belonged to the lowest income group of rupees 601 per month before migration. Their proportion was reduced to 59.74 per cent after migration. It shows significant improvement in the income of slum dwellers after migration. Similarly 25.04 per cent of the migrants belonged to the income group rupees 601 to 900 before migration. Their proportion has increased to 27.21 per cent of the total. It is interesting to know that 24% of the migrants was having income rupees more than 1800 per month before migration. It is found that after migration 2 per cent of the migrants are earning more
than rupees 1800 per month and it is found that they are employed in organised sector (Table 6.6 Fig 6.5).

CATEGORY : II

There is not much difference in the nature of migrants of slums of Category I and II. However the difference is observed in the number of migrants. Out of 2881 persons of slums of category II 87.01 per cent of the households are migrants. It is less than average number of migrants of all the slums put together. But the majority of the migrants are permanent residences who came to the city more than 20 years ago. Out of total 2881 migrants, 4 per cent are living in the slums for one year; 12 per cent for four years; 19.74 per cent for about 9 years. The long term migrants living in the slums for 20 years account for 20.04 per cent (Refer table 6.3 Fig 6.2).

Table 6.2 reveals that the large (71%) proportion of migrants came to the city just to earn their bread. But there is a significant improvement in their income and nature of occupation. 73.63 per cent of the migrants were in the lowest income group and engaged in occupations related to agriculture before migration. Their proportion is reduced to 52.45 per cent in their income after migration (Table 6.6 & Fig 6.5). 17.31 per cent of the migrants came to city to get regular employment in public or private sector. It is not necessary that only unemployed people will migrate. The
persons who were working in their native villages also migrated to the city for higher income. 7.81 per cent of the slum-dwellers belonging to this category. The social conflicts, quarrels are common in villages. 3.43 per cent of the migrants have come for such social reasons.

Table 6.4 indicates that the majority (57.99%) of the migrants came to the city from neighbouring villages. Most of them are from the villages situated within the Corporation limit. 26.24 per cent of the migrants have come from other taluk such as Saudatti, Bailhongal, Ramdurga etc. The migrants who came from other district account for 13.60 per cent of the total. The remaining 3 per cent of the migrants came to the city from states other than Karnataka. They are the smallest group among slum migrants.

People generally move from low-earning areas to high earning areas. People may migrate from unproductive areas where job opportunities are not sufficient (Raju BRK 1987). It is true from the table 6.5 that out of 2507 migrants, 74.99 per cent were engaged in occupations of low earning such as agricultural labourers, stone cutter etc before migration. Their proportion is reduced to 51.69 per cent after migration. Similarly 6.02 per cent of the migrants were engaged in organised sector and their percentage has increased to 22.93 per cent after migration. It shows that there is a fair change in the nature of their occupation (Refer Fig 6.5).
Table 6.6 shows the present income of migrants and the income before migration. It is clear from the table that 73.63 per cent of the migrants belonged to income group of less than rupees 601 per month before migration. It is reduced to 52.45 per cent to the total migrants after migration. It show that there is an increase in their income. The income group of rupees 901 to 1800 shows that the number of migrants have doubled after migration i.e. from 5.98 % to 11.56% respectively. Similarly the number of migrants have increased about eight times in the highest income categories or rupees 1800 per month i.e. from 39 per cent to 3.98%.

CATEGORY III:

As mentioned earlier the slums of category III are rural in character. The more an individual is poor, landless and socio-economically deprived, the greater the chance of his migration from rural to the urban areas (Rang Rao etal: 1977 1 to 7; Mukerjee 1979). But some scholars (Sovani 1966 Rao1947 : 7 Cannell 1976 Saxena 1978) contend that both the rich and the poor are almost equally prone to migration. The rich migrate out of desire for better and greater comforts of life, while the poor migrate out of economic compulsion to eke out their living. Table 6.2 indicates that out of 2181 migrants 1266 migrants came to the city in search of livelihood. It accounts for 58.04 per
cent of the total. However a majority of them belong to villages situated within the corporation limit of Hubli-Dharwad. Before migration they were small land holders and agricultural tenants. Due to decrease in the rainfall they were incurring loss, and they found it difficult to live on it. So they rented it out to a farmer at rupees 200 per month and came to Hubli-Dharwad in search of jobs. 24.07 per cent of the migrants were unemployed or not employed on a regular basis. In order to get regular employment they came to the city. 13.75 per cent of the migrants were already employed back at home. They came to the city to earn higher income because they were very much under-employed at their places and wanted to have full employment and more income (Refer Fig 6.1 Table 6.2).

Table 6.3 indicates that out of 2181 migrants 219 migrants have been staying in the slums for one year. It accounts for 10.04 percent of the total. 16.23 per cent of the migrants having been living in the slums for four years, 18.66 per cent for 5 to 9 years, 26.5 per cent for 10 to 19 years and the remaining 28.56 per cent of the migrants for more than 20 years (Refer Fig 6.2).

Table no 6.4 reveals that a majority (58.04%) of the migrants have come from neighbouring villages. 24.07 per cent of the migrants from other taluks such as Shirahatti, Mundgod, Haveri and Ranebennur. 13.75 per cent of the
migrants have come from other districts like Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Bellary etc. But some of the slums have migrants from other states for instance in Attikolla (Near plywood factory) slum 12 per cent of the slum-dweller are from Kolhapur and Satar district of Maharashtra (Refer Fig 6.3).

One of the important consequence of migration is occupational mobility. When the migrants came to the city, cases in a majority (67.67%) of there were changes both in occupation and in the income levels. It is clear from table 6.5 that 67.67 per cent of the migrants were engaged in unorganised sector before migration. Their proportion is reduced to 41.90 per cent of the total migrants. At present they are working in organised sector of self-employment. There is a significant change of occupation in the organised sector, 9.62 per cent of the migrants were employed in organised sector before migration. Their percentage has increased to 32.27 after migration (vide Fig 6.4).

This occupational mobility of migrants has brought the changes in the income levels majority (75.66%) of the migrants belong to the lowest income group of rupees less than 601 per month. Their percentage is reduced to 58.45 per cent after migration. On the other hand their proportion has increased in the highest income group of rupees more than 1800. It has increased from 27% to 3.94% after migration fig 6.5.
CATEGORY IV:

There are eleven slums in category IV with 1652 households. Out of these, 1318 are migrants. They accounts for 83.59 per cent of the total. The slums of category IV have the lowest number of migrants. However half of the migrants have come to the city in search of work. It is found that some of the migrants still have an interest in the agricultural land at their native villages. 21.94 per cent of the migrants have come to the city to get regular employment in private or public sector. They have migrated to the city because of irregular employment in their native villages. It is found that some of the migrants were employed in their native places. They came to the city to earn higher income. 14.33 per cent of the migrants belong to this category. The remaining 2.53 per cent of the migrants have come to city because of social reasons (vide Table 6.2 Fig 6.1).

As regrad the length of their stay in the slums there are 558 migrants who have lived in the slums for 20 years and they are classified as permanent, followed by long term migrants who account for 20.99 per cent of the total. They have been living in the slum for 10 to 19 years. The next migrants are transitional migrants who have completed 9 years of stay. They account for 17.37 per cent, 8.03 per cent of the migrants belong to pretransitional category of 1
to 4 years of duration. The last and minimum duration of stay is less than 1 year who accounts for 12.38 per cent (Refer table 6.3 Fig 6.2).

The maximum distance travelled by the migrants is 300 kilometers, i.e. from outside the district. There are migrants from other states but the distance travelled by them is less than the migrants who came from districts. Table 6.4 indicates that out of 1381 migrants 795 migrants came from neighbouring villages for a distance of 15 kms. It accounts for 57.56 per cent of the total. 1976 per cent of the migrants have come from other taluks. 12.88 per cent of the migrants came from other district such as Raichur, Shivamogga and Davangeri etc. and the remaining 9.77 per cent of the migrants have came from other states (Fig 6.3).

Migration is not simply a change of place, but it is also a change of occupation and income. Table 6.5 reveals that out of 1318 migrants 70.60 per cent of the migrants were unemployed are engaged in unorganised sector before migration. After migration their percentage has decreased to 42.36 per cent of the total. On the other hand their proportion is increased in organised sector from 16.25 per cent to 43.08 per cent respectively (Refer table 6.5 Fig 6.4). This change in the occupational mobility shows the change in their income. 75.66 per cent of the migrants were having monthly income of rupas less than 600. Their
proportion has reduced to 61.76 per cent after migration.
It is interesting to know that before migration a single individual migrant was not having income more than 1800 per month but, after migration we find that 7.38 per cent of migrants fall in the highest income group of rupees 1800 per month (Refer Table 6.6 Fig 6.5).

To conclude the higher the proportion of migrants, higher is the slum intensity. The majority of the migrants of slums of HDMC have come to the city about 20-50 years ago from nearby villages just for livelihood. The process of migration has brought significant changes in the occupations and income of migrants. 95 per cent of the migrants are satisfied by their migration.